Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 17, 1846.** | **NUMBER 257.**

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The Jeffersonian will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

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SPEECH OF
Hon. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD,
CONCLUDED.

But, Mr. President, there are some other topics that have been introduced into this discussion, which I feel obliged to notice. We have been told that the PEOPLE have decided this question, and that Democrats are called to obey the voice of the people at the peril of consequences. I am a Democrat, and upon *party* questions a *party* man. On these I make no concealment; and at home I have never been suspected, I think, but once, and that did not last long. But I am not a slave to dictation, nor a tame follower of any man's lead, especially upon questions likely to involve my party in danger, or my country in ruin. I am Democrat enough not to shrink from speaking the *truth* boldly to the people, as they shall hear who hear me at all. I had rather serve them than *please* them, though I have found in my own experience that honest service is the best avenue to their confidence. I do not know nor believe that the people are opposed to an honorable compromise of this controversy. That they might be made so by wilful appliances I have no doubt. But, I do not shrink from meeting such an issue directly—not I. I should hold myself no Democrat if I did. By the Constitution of the United States, the TAKING OF TREATIES is confided to the PRESIDENT, under the advice of the Senate. I talk of *treaties*; not ordinary laws.—In treaty-making, we act in private, and upon information we cannot disclose. We deny to foreign Ministers the right to discuss the cause of their Governments to our PEOPLE. Should one undertake it, he would be driven from the country, as he ought to be. We represent STATES; and Senators are presumed to be statesmen of some learning and great judgment. We generally ratify a treaty before the PEOPLE are permitted to know anything of it, or of the reasons for its ratification. If we were cautious to observe the rules, this would always be the case. How absurd, therefore, to assert that the PEOPLE have retained, or that they wish to exert, or that they can rightfully exercise the power to *instruct* the *Senate* upon the making of a treaty. How execrable and revolutionary would be the doctrine that a President should seek to set aside his *constitutional* advisers, and go before the people, whether it were the honest, "masses" or Baltimore Conventions, or town and county meetings, wherein factions are first formed, and then led by demagogues who called them together.—Oh, my country!—my country! when that shall be our fate, if, in the providence of God, it shall ever be!

Sir, hear what the Father of his Country said, a half a century ago. Let the People hear him—Let an American Senate hear him. Let PRESIDENT POLK hear PRESIDENT WASHINGTON and stand to his position! How precious will be his reward!

"There had been a public meeting in Philadelphia for the purpose of passing resolves against Jay's treaty. After the business of the meeting was closed, a copy of the treaty was suspended on a pole and carried about the streets by a company of people, who at length stopped in front of the British Minister's house, and there burnt the treaty; and also before the door of the British Consul amidst the huzzas and acclamations of the multitude. In Boston the same sort of thing was done, and a town meeting addressed to the President a protest. This was his reply to all.

"To *Ezekiel Price, Thomas Walley, William Boardman, Ebenezer Seaver, Thomas Crafts, Thomas Edwards, William Little, William Scollay and Jesse Putnam—Selectmen of the town of Boston.*

"UNITED STATES, *July* 28, 1795

"GENTLEMEN: In every act of my Administration, I have sought the happiness of my fellow-citizens. My system of the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal, local and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as one great whole; to consult that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflection; and to comply only the substantial and permanent interests of our country.

"Not having deviated from this line of conduct on the occasion which has produced the resolutions contained in your letter of the 13th instant. Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention every argument which has at any time been brought into view. But the CONSTITUTION is the guide, which I never can abandon. It has assigned to the PRESIDENT the power of making treaties, with the advice and consent of the SENATE. It was doubtless supposed that these two branches of Government would combine, without passion, and with the best means of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to substitute for their *own conviction the opinions of others* or to seek truth through any channel but that of a *temperate and well-informed investigation.*

"Under this persuasion, I have resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high responsibility attached to it, I freely submit; and you, gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments know as the grounds of my procedure. While I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country I can no otherwise DESERVE it than by *obeying* the dictates of my *CONSCIENCE*

"With due respect, I am, gentlemen, &c.,
[SIGNED] "GEORGE WASHINGTON"

Who does not know the history of that party denunciation and violence which disturbed this nation even under Washington's Administration, when GENET appealed to the PEOPLE of the States in behalf of France and against Great Britain, and how PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S celebrated Proclamation of Neutrality saved the PEACE OF AMERICA. In taking leave of the honors and cares of public station, hear what WASHINGTON said of it to the people:

"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a NEUTRAL position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with *moderation perseverance* and *firmness.*"

And, oh, how like a patriot and father, did he, softly waving over his country, warn us by his FAREWELL ADDRESS to beware of all self-constituted combinations to overawe and control this Senate! It is Washington who speaks to us from the grave; let Senators listen!

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design *to direct, control counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES* are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the *delegated* will of the nation the will of a party—often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community—and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which *cunning ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the* PEOPLE, and to usurp for THEMSELVES the reins of Government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."—*Farewell Address*

What words of wisdom and of truth are these! They are the principles of liberty, well-regulated liberty; of freedom, constitutional freedom.

Methinks I see the coming storm. The press may be already charged; but no matter. This is my country's question, not a mere party strife.—These are the sentiments my head and my heart approve, and I will not withhold them. The President may peril his administration—some of you believe he will—if he or his friends should dare to think like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON. But he will violate his DUTY and peril his COUNTRY if he does not. Should WASHINGTON peril his Administration; but, the people, the DEMOCRACY, came to the rescue, and all was well. A much humbler victim [like him who addresses you] must expect to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But shall I preach harmony when there is no concord upon such questions as these? It would be political hypocrisy.—I cleave to an American Senate the lessons which Washington taught, and upon which Washington ACTED; and if "that be treason, make the most of it."

But, before you strike, the PEOPLE shall hear. Are not these the true principles of the Constitution upon which every Administration of this Government from WASHINGTON down—Federal and DEMOCRATIC—have ACTED—have ACTED I say—*in the management of our foreign affairs?* I challenge a refutation by their ACTS—not mere words. For a Southern Democracy, Mr President beyond all dispute. It is that sort which I have always professed; not like a potato that grows under ground at the root; but which blooms and bears its fruit in the open air of heaven, and then ripens and is FIT FOR USE.

I say nothing about *Legislative Instructions:* not a word. I have not time to speak upon that point, so as to express myself in a manner to avoid misrepresentations; and it is not necessary I should raise that question before I shall be *instructed*—Suffice it to say that *North Carolina* has not instructed her Senators. I esteem it a jewel in the crown of my State, that North Carolina never did, in any party mutations or political excitements, instruct her Senators upon a *treaty* or *treaty making* so far as I know. I presume it will not so much as be pretended that I ought to pay obedience to the mandates of any other State.

[At this stage of his remarks, Mr. Haywood gave an amusing account of the game of politics to be played with this Oregon question in President making. The substance was that the *great western Democratic statesman*, (Mr. Benton,)—[he had had it ever since last summer.]—was to be drummed out of the party, with the false label upon his back, of "*traitor to Oregon!*" The *great southern Democratic statesman*, Mr. Calhoun, was to be dismissed, falsely labelled with the cry of "*Punic faith to Oregon*" The Senator from Arkansas, Mr. Sevier, another eloquent and early friend of Oregon, would find himself marched out for his want of foresight—because in the last Congress, he made a speech for the notice, but instead of going for "all or none," "fight or no fight," he had got for his reward a vulgar patch to his back, of "*notice for the sake of negotiation*" The Secretary of State, Mr Buchanan, and all the Cabinet, would probably be dismissed *in a body* from the party, branded as "*British compromisers*" And as that left the *Governor of New York* still in the party, Mr. H asked what of him? How is he to be got rid of?' 'Oh, that will be a small job, provided the indignation against the *Washington treaty* can be kept up to a white heat long enough, as he voted for its *ratification.*" Then turning to Mr Webster—"The Senator from Massachusetts may see a more amiable excuse for certain stale strictures upon the "*Washington treaty*" than malice towards the negotiator. GOVERNOR WRIGHT, as a Senator, voted for its ratification; and he happens not to be here to vote upon *Oregon*. So "*Ratification of the Ashburton treaty,*" will be his badge upon his dismissal. During this part of the speech there was much laughter, and the picture, although drawn seriously, was exhibited in good humor. He then proceeded as follows:

Why, in the name of all that is safe to my party, where do the Democrats expect to find a Presidential candidate? Who will be our President after we have expelled all our *biggest* men? So, I am sure I do not know.

[Mr. Hannegan remarked: "Take him from amongst the people, where we got one before."]

Oh! Ay, then he IS to be taken from among the people, is he—without resorting to such statesmen as those I have named? We shall see, however, whether the people agree to have this game played after *a three year's notice.*

There is a mistake, however, Mr. President, in what the Senator from Indiana exclaimed at his first sight of my imperfect picture. In my State, let me tell that Senator, when Democrats talk of "the people," we mean "the masses"—the "bone and sinew" of the land, as distinguished from the statesmen, lawyers, politicians, and such like. In that sense, I deny that President Polk was got for a candidate from among "the people." He has been a *politician* all his life, and we know it when he was nominated. Thank God for it!—he has now proved himself to have been a statesman of this great country. And if he will only stand up by the side of Washington, as he has done, and I hope he will do, he will be entitled to his lasting admiration. That sort of flattery to the *people* would not *take* at all with "the people" in any part of the world, and I should be sorry to think it would tickle the people very much anywhere. A man is no worse, as a man, because he does not possess the learning and political experience which are requisite to fit him for the station of Chief Magistrate of the U. S. Nobody pretends to that. But it is a great evil when everybody thinks he is fit to be President; and if my friend from Indiana should stand up before a crowd of honest Democrats in my state and talk to "the people," the "real people," the "masses," there—the men who drive their own ploughs, make their own carts, &c., and quietly pursue their occupation at home—about NOMINATING ONE OF THEM FOR PRESIDENT, they would do what I will not—*laugh in his face, and tell him he might as well talk of getting a blacksmith to mend watches.*

But let me ask the attention of Senators whilst I give to the Baltimore *resolution* a more particular notice. It has been often referred to in the Senate, and no one has answered. I believe the Senator from Illinois [Mr Breese] is entitled to the distinction of having first read it in the Senate. He did not have the Secretary to read it himself: Next year for the next step! The Senate, having no wish to misrepresent me, need not be asked to remember that I shall have nothing to say against the *convention* or its members. *The resolution* which has been gravely read, and often relied upon as deserving great weight and consideration in our deliberations, is my subject not the *convention.* The resolution on Oregon is simply this. The declaration of opinions by a party convention recommending those opinions to the people which were unanimously adopted by the convention. That is its precise character. They are before me.

"*Resolved.* That our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democratic party of this Union."

It is remarkable how this resolution has acquired so much importance now, when it was not even thought worthy of being communicated to Mr. Polk at that time by its author. I have before me, in Niles's Register, the letter informing him of his nomination, and *expecting to elect him;* and his reply accepts the nomination, *hoping they may*—That is about the whole of it. In good taste, and enough said. If any Senator wishes it, I will read the letters. Here they are. But not a word about Oregon—not a syllable. No pledges made, and none required. In truth, we all know that the Baltimore convention was not called to instruct or to express opinions for the party but simply to choose a DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. So you come round again to Mr. Polk's opinion voluntarily expressed before he was a candidate for President, and which he has not changed to this day. Of that I have already spoken.

Then whom does this resolution bind? Why brought into this Senate? But before you answer me, recollect there were two Baltimore conventions. [Some one said—three.] I know, but I don't count [took place at this remark, he said Mr. R said,] "I mean no insult—no offence to any one."] The *Whig* Senators. I suppose it will be admitted are not bound by the *Democratic* Convention resolution. [Mr. Dickinson, of New York, and others said, "of course no."] *Then that is settled.* How is it with a Democratic Senator, whose State voted for Mr. Clay, and repudiated the Democratic Convention? That is my case. My State adopted the Constitution many years ago; and besides that, they refused to vote for Mr. Polk, or to approve this resolution in 1844. What is it expected of ME to do? To obey the Constitution, and follow the people of my State; or this resolution of a convention sent to Baltimore to NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, but to make CREEDS for the party? [Some one remarked, "of course you are not bound as a *Senator*."] Very well; it is as a *Senator* I talk here, as a *Senator* I vote here, and as a *Senator* I heard these resolutions read here; and yet as a Senator I am not bound to heed them. That is a strange result after all we have heard of this matter. And in behalf of my Democratic neighbors, the Senators from South Carolina, I would respectfully inquire whether they are bound, and how far?—since South Carolina would not join the Convention, and had no delegates in it. [Several voices: "Oh, yes; her delegates came in after."] I understand it; South Carolina Delegates came into the *nomination.* However, I suspect that much of all this, intended or not intended will be used to aid the cry of "Punic faith."—"Punic faith," of which I shall speak hereafter.

But in the next place, Mr. President, I presume to tell my Democratic associates who thrust this new CREED upon me as a test of orthodoxy in the party, that they seem to me not to understand it themselves, and it were as well to look to that before any cry of treason shall be got up, either against the President, or against the Senate, or against an humble individual like myself. I charge the Senator from Illinois, and all other Senators who subscribe this as a CREED, and yet go for 54° 40', with insisting upon more than the Baltimore Convention have recommended the party to believe and do; and here is my proof. It truly says that Texas and Oregon are "great *American*" questions! You insist that Oregon is a "*Western*" question: and sometimes it is treated by you as a "*party*" question; and I am afraid that, by bringing it here, you will soon induce other persons (without Senators intending it) to convert it into a very dangerous presidential—sectional—anti-democratic, anti-Administration question, and teach others to PROSCRIBE those who cannot lay aside our original faith as we do our clothes; and, therefore, still believe that this is an "*American*" question and that, like Texas, the "twin sister to Oregon," the boundaries of Oregon ought to be left to a settlement by negotiation, through the President and Senate of the United States—the only constitutional organs for dealing with foreign Governments.

But more than that. Mr President: this CREED is in favor of the "RE OCCUPATION OF OREGON." And that is what it recommended to our party. Ah! "re occupation"—that's the word; not *occupation* but *re occupation.* Now, we cannot "re occupy" what we never "occupied" before. We never occupied the Oregon that lies north of the compromise line of 49° before, but the Oregon on this side of that line we have heretofore occupied. Therefore we cannot re occupy north of 49°, but we can re occupy all south of that line!—And that is exactly what the President has been endeavoring to do, and exactly what I am in favor of doing—*fight or no fight.*" Sir, if a Democrat thus comes fully up to this creed by his action, what gave Senators here the privilege to denounce him as untrue to the Democratic faith? This construction of the CREED is not hypercritical. What is "OREGON?" The *country on the Columbia, river and south of it*—all lying below the line of 49°—used to be Oregon. The old historians, maps, and geographers all had it so. It is a thing of modern origin to call any part of the territory *north* of 49° "OREGON." There is, then, an old Oregon and a modern Oregon. The old Oregon was once occupied by us. Outside of that we have never occupied any portion of the modern Oregon; and therefore, if this CREED had gone for an *occupation* of Oregon, it might well be construed "all of Oregon," *old and new.* But as it only went for a "RE occupation," it is as clear as day that the CREED must be interpreted to mean the old Oregon up to 49°; that same Oregon which we once occupied; that same Oregon which lies south of 49°; that same Oregon which the DEMOCRATS all go for still;—only some of us are not anxious to fight for ANY MORE! If we stand to the faith, and keep the bond as it was written for us will not that suffice? I think, Mr. President, I have disposed of the Baltimore resolution generally and specially.

With unaffected pain did I hear a charge of "PUNIC FAITH" brought and repeated against the SOUTH in this Senate, with respect to this Oregon notice, &c., and in a way that challenged a reply to it.

Personally I care nothing about it, as I voted for the Oregon bill last session; and some Senators know that my reason for voting against notice the session before was, that its form appeared to me to violate the Constitution. [Mr. H. here explained at length his objections to the form of that notice.—He also excused himself for voting to take up the Oregon bill last session, by stating that if he had known at the time (as he does now) how the negotiation then stood, he would not have voted for so much of that bill as proposed to take jurisdiction.—But the Senate did not know the facts at that time, and they had not been told to him. He did not wonder at the offence that was taken by the British Parliament, who, no doubt, believed that we knew it all, at the time the bill passed the other House.] But I do not feel myself at liberty to let such an accusation grow into a *proverb* against the SOUTH. The SOUTH is my HOME; and such accusations have a baneful influence in kindling and preserving *sectional* feelings: I shall, therefore, expose its injustice, and turn forbear. I shall do that by the *Journals of the Senate* now before me. I will read from the books, if any of my statements should be questioned. This charge of "Punic faith," the Senate will remember, was introduced here some days ago, when the honorable Senator from Georgia [Mr. Berrien] addressed the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HANNEGAN] upon the *Texas question.* The honorable Senator from Indiana said, in substance, as I understood him—(I have not his words before me)—that he had for some time desired a fit occasion to explain his vote *against Texas*, and now he had it; and that it was simply because he had foreseen "Punic faith—Punic faith." Then, or at some other time, he more than intimated that he had found the Punic faith in the South. Other Senators were finally called to the floor to vindicate that Senator from their statements, showing that he really was suspicious of the South, of which I do not complain. Altogether the complexion given to this matter before the public eye was, that this "Punic faith" had been practised by one or more Southern States on the *Democratic party!* and the sagacity of the honorable Senator, it seems, enabled him to see it beforehand. In that way he explained his vote against Texas.

Now, Mr. President, there is a grave mistake in all this thing. In the first place, the Senator's memory deceived him as to the fact of his vote. *He did not vote against Texas! Upon* that *he did not vote at all!* For the Texas Resolutions, the next session, he voted *ay!* The Journals are before me, and these are facts. If contradicted, I will read the votes.

[Mr. HANNEGAN remarked: "I was present, and did not vote on the treaty."]

No doubt of it; but present or absent was all the same. No single vote was worth having upon the *treaty*, for everybody knew *in the Senate*, almost from the beginning, that the *treaty* could not pass. The Senator will admit that. Then what becomes of his charge of bad faith?

In the second place, Mr. President, the resolution for notice, &c., on Oregon was rejected at that session—before the *Baltimore Convention met!* It was rejected by *ayes* and *noes* on the 21st of March! The convention met on 27th May! Now, what does the Senator think of his charge of "Punic faith, Punic faith?"

In the third place, every Democratic Senator save *two*—the two from South Carolina [Messrs. HUGER and McDUFFIE]—voted for the Oregon bill upon the last vote in the Senate at the session when Texas was passed through by the Senate's vote.—The Senator from Indiana at that session had Texas as in his hand—*his single hand!* Without it, it could not have passed! Oregon lacked one vote to save it, Texas but one vote to kill it. What claim will he set up for sagacity, and upon what ground can he make this charge against the South when he had only to have made the passage of the Oregon bill a *sine qua non* to his vote for Texas, and the thing would have been done—both would have passed, or neither. The Oregon bill could have passed—always provided, he could have got a SOUTHERN SENATOR to make such a bargain—for him! There are but two Senators in the Senate from the South supposed for the Oregon bill at such a price. That he did not drive a bargain for Oregon is no concern of *mine.*

[Mr. HAYWOOD here spoke of Mr. Huger as an absent friend, whom he loved too well not to vindicate against unjust aspersions, and was about to proceed; when,

Mr. HANNEGAN at once interrupted him by expressing the highest admiration and respect for Mr. HUGER, and disavowed all sort of intention to impute to him an act, or even a thought of the slightest dishonor as a man or a Senator.]

Mr. HAYWOOD continued. That is enough, Mr. President. The other honorable Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McDUFFIE] is here, and quite able to vindicate himself, if he thinks it is required. But I turn to higher topics. This is not a pleasant one.

Mr. President, in coming to the conclusions I have, and which have been expressed to the Senate without evasion or disguise, and in taking my stand, as I believe, alongside of the Executive department of the Government, I took no counsel of Great Britain's strength to make me recede from the extremest claim of my own country. Were it WEAKNESS or any still weaker and more distracted Government, if I know my own heart, I would demand no more from it than I would insist upon from Great Britain,—our rights, our honorable rights, peaceably and in love. From neither, and from no other Government in the world, would I take what was not honorable for my own to demand; nor go to war with any nation for either a profitable or an unprofitable wrong. I must be pardoned, therefore, for giving utterance to the sentiment, that any accusation of this kind against our own Government was neither just nor politic nor patriotic. The rest of the world will be easy to persuade, with American Senators to instruct them, that our country is not strong enough to oppress the weak, and too cowardly to assert our rights against the strong. Great Britain will hardly find in that (if she believed it) a motive for surrendering "all of Oregon" without a fight, even if it should become necessary for her to fight us single-handed for it.

So, before God and the Senate, I do abjure and reprobate the sentiment of hatred to any nation as a motive for going back no further than the offered compromise.

The venerated man whose image hangs constantly before us, and whose name should ever be the eulogy in an American Senate—GEORGE WASHINGTON—in his last words to his country, taught us "*that the nation which indulges towards another habitual* HATRED *is in some degree a* SLAVE," and the Declaration of American independence has sanctified it as a political maxim of republic, "*to hold Great Britain, as we hold the rest of mankind,* ENEMIES [only] *in* WAR, but FRIENDS." There is nothing that has taught me to forget, and nothing shall drive me to violate the counsel of my country's father, nor this fundamental maxim of free American institutions. Neither will I teach the people to do it. Good men could not applaud the Senate for it. Heaven would not excuse its practical application, nor fail, perhaps, to visit the consequences upon the nation itself.

Without going into our title to the Territory (which, if the Senate choose, can be done hereafter, and whenever the bill for taking jurisdiction of Oregon, or "any portion of it," comes up for consideration,) I will tell you in very few words the ground of right upon which (if there were no title) the political RIGHT of my country to stretch itself without any interruption by foreign Governments from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from sea to sea on this continent—according as we ourselves shall judge it expedient or not. That we acquired that RIGHT

upon this sentiment when [illegible] INDEPENDENCE was established, subject only to the proviso, that we must not do it so as to deny the like privilege to our neighbors, nor interfere with settlements permanently made before our independence was established, nor with similar rights belonging to or acquired by them, nor act with injustice to the *Aborigines*. What we have a right to do, we must not deny to the *Canadas*. It is a case of National preemption right to both. Great Britain cannot righteously complain so long as we do not deny to her, as the mother country of the *Canadas*, the same right equally with ourselves. She cannot rightfully interrupt our enjoyment of that right. And if she does then we CANNOT SUBMIT TO IT.—Our dividing line is at 49° on this side of the mountains; and if it is strengthened to the Pacific on the other in harmony, we ought to be satisfied. In settling that line between the two Governments, the great law of "love and good will to man" requires concessions for equivalents, to be agreed for by mutual consent, and they should be mutually made for the convenience of each other; and these are fit subjects for negotiation.

This Senate, Mr. President, are more familiar with the doctrines and the learning of books about *contiguity* and *continuity* than I profess to be; and they might well complain of me if I enlarged upon these topics. My constituents are a plain republican people, who generally do not care to be enlightened by such treatises. As many of them as do, will read for themselves. By the Constitution they have entrusted the *making* of TREATIES with the President and Senate. They are satisfied with the *Constitution as it is*, and patriotically disposed in all parties to take sides with their country. I mean "the People" are. They will feel and understand this assertion of our right to grow and multiply when in the providence of God the country wants to do it; and I doubt not it will vindicate me. At any rate, they look to me in this Senate to act on questions of this sort, *questions of treaty making* and to advise the President according to my best judgment, upon the responsibility of my own conscience, and I shall govern myself accordingly; accountable to God that my motives are good, to my associates that my speech be frank, to the people only that I DO RIGHT.

What the end of these things may be, if the Senate shall come to the same conclusion with me, must depend upon the course Great Britain may pursue, or may not pursue, upon the subject of a compromise. Of that I know nothing. I only know what she *ought* to do, and that I trust in God she will do. One thing is certain—it will bring us to the end.—It it does not and negotiation it will not hinder it.

I believe Great Britain desires peace, because it is her interest to do it. Her Minister is still here—the Minister of Peace—the Minister of Peace from a Christian people and a Christian Government. Why should we doubt the result? He will hardly leave before he has at least told us what is that "FURTHER PROPOSAL MORE CONSISTENT WITH FAIRNESS AND EQUITY," which he trusted the American Government would make to him [pp. 11 69.] Sir, the civilized world would execrate the Ministers of both Governments if this negotiation should be terminated upon any point of personal or diplomatic ETIQUETTE. Christian lands are not to be involved in wars about the day for the personal *pique* of their agents. Ministers of peace do not seek occasion for a quarrel: but, if really inclined to compromise, they would be looked upon as miserable [illegible] if either or both of them cannot find in their own correspondence, or elsewhere, a reason or a pretext for making any offer that would prove acceptable to both. IF THERE BE ANY SUCH leave all that to them, and there let the responsibility rest, undivided by us.

This matter can be compromised, if the two Governments are willing to do it. If Great Britain does not intend to compromise, we ought to know it; let her not have the excuse for it that the President was against "*all compromise*," but in favor of "all Oregon or none." She shall not be permitted to say that that misconstruction of the American President, although proclaimed in the American Senate by some Senators, was neither refuted nor contradicted by any other.

This notice is no threat at all; and I do not expect it is either to intimidate Great Britain or to offend her. But hitherto neither of the two Governments seems to have fully realized the necessity of terminating this last cause of dispute between them, and of opening the way wider for the cultivation of a permanent national concord.

Whatever may be *their* course or *their* condition, it seems to me that WE are no longer left at liberty to postpone a final settlement of this whole controversy about Oregon. The public will, expressed through their immediate delegates in the other House, is very conclusive upon that point. Another Presidential election, and every other question will be made subordinate to this one for "*Our Rights.*"

The public mind, already preoccupied by one-sided arguments upon our title to the whole of Oregon, will be in no state to discuss it; the people will be excited and misled by denunciations against every man who has the moral courage hereafter to doubt it, and even taught to call him a "Brutish;" the prudence of age will be decried as the counsels of a foreign influence by a hired press; the wisdom of statesmen will be set aside by the clamors of selfish demagogues; the love of peace and the fear of God denounced by factions, and vilified by self-constituted associations, as the cowardice of traitors and the affectation of hypocrisy. It will soon become the unholy work of an infuriated party spirit, aided by personal ambition, to create and produce in our happy country this and much more than this;—all, as I apprehend for the sake of putting great men down, and exalting little men to high places, more than it will be for the purpose of securing our national rights. Senators and others who would scorn to play the game are incautiously furnishing the cards—"All or Oregon, or none"—Our title is "clear and unquestionable"—"The Administration is with us"—"Down with the treacherous *Democrat* or "British" Whig who opens his mouth for *compromise*!" These cries will be so many obstacles to *Peace*!—honorable peace. As we would keep the power over this subject in the hands to which the CONSTITUTION has entrusted it; as we would protect the trust committed to the SENATE, and do our whole duty to the cause of LIBERTY REGULATED BY LAW, to God, and to our consciences—I think the Senate should fail to bring this controversy to a conclusion, in some way or other, as soon as possible. Another year, and it *may* be too late to settle it in peace. Another *three year's delay*, and it will not be settled without a dreadful conflict of political agitations at home, and perhaps a desperate war between two Christian nations. God deliver us from both!

If the [illegible] must be carried for discussion beforehand to the court houses and party caucuses of the land—if we must encounter the agitations and perils and bitterness of a popular ordeal in our foreign affairs—will not the Senate agree that it is safer and wiser to take care that the pleadings shall be made up so as to present the TRUE ISSUES? Notice or no notice is an old question—predetermined and prejudged; and the peace of the country can hardly be preserved if we suffer that to be the issue which goes before the country. Let us give the notice, then, to the President's hands, before the negotiation is closed, and, if there is a compromise, the question will go to the people upon that. The result is, to my mind, neither doubtful nor fearful. If no compromise that we can accept with honor shall be offered now, it never will be offered; and then we shall soon have the whole subject before us, and can take such steps as will protect our rights and carry this question into our popular elections upon fair and true issues. But there has been a doubt expressed lest the President might abuse the notice after we have authorized it, and you be safe. Is there not more danger from our delay, than in any trust we may repose in the Executive by giving him the use of this notice, even if he should abuse it? Friends of the Administration — DEMOCRATS — surely WE can confide it to him, else we ought not to be his friends. Confidence is not to be expected with so much alacrity from those who have been his political opponents, especially when some of ourselves have misconstrued the President. But, WHIGS of the Senate, do you still doubt his position? Do you fear he may abuse this notice after it is given to him, (as it has been said he would) by abruptly closing negotiation, and even refusing his own offer for a compromise at 49°, should it be returned to him? To such as are resolved to stand by him AT THAT LINE OF COMPROMISE, and to NO OTHERS, do I appeal. I have said already that if you do not mean to stop concession at that line, you do right in refusing the notice. He cannot speak upon that point; official propriety forbids it, as I have already said and proved. But here is a guaranty. Let him but venture to occupy that position contrary to your hopes and expectations. Let him only attempt to betray the confidence you put in his *conduct*. [Oh! he will not do it. I feel like I was defending a friend's honor, when I say again, and again, and again, that this construction CANNOT be true.] But what if he should attempt it? The country will yet be safe. He might embarrass the Senate, but he would destroy himself. The moment he does it, the whole subject will, by the Constitution, pass out of his hands, and fall EXCLUSIVELY INTO OURS. The *Legislative*, and not the Executive department will thenceforth have it in charge; with no change but the abrogation of a convention that it were rashness in us to continue longer in force. We have a majority here for peace, and for every honorable means of preserving it—no more, but all that—men who, I am sure, would defy faction, and laugh at demagogism in the crisis of their country's fate—Democrats and Whigs, all patriots and together upon an "AMERICAN" question. And the bill for extending our jurisdiction over Oregon need not to be, as it ought not to be, adopted, until we see what more the President will do and *what Great Britain means to do*. And this Senate ought not to adjourn until we know whether we are to have PEACE or a SWORD. IT SHALL NOT BE BY MY VOTE. It would not become me to undertake to advise how we ought to act in such a case upon subsequent measures. Though I do not admire the common use of Scripture quotations in political speeches, the subject and the occasion appear to be solemn and impressive enough to excuse me for saying upon that point, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

I come now to invite the attention of the Senate to some of the several forms in which it has been proposed that this notice shall be authorized. The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs was not at all objectionable to my mind in the outset. For nothing on its face do I now think that resolution objectionable. But other Senators were not satisfied with it, and preferred to pursue a different form of words; and I have held myself ready at all times to adopt any form that might be more acceptable to others, so long as the substance was not sacrificed. If I could desire to put Senators of any party in a false position upon a question of this kind, I should despise myself. The resolution and preamble offered by the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden,] when it was proposed, seemed to me to arrive at the object, substantially, by another form of words, perhaps better, perhaps not; any way, I was, at the beginning, and I am now, contented to take that. I like it—I approve it. But I should like to see it altered by striking out the PROVISO which delays the notice until after the present session of Congress. My reasons have been already stated. Should they make no impression upon the judgment of the Senate, I do not expect to make that *proviso* a reason for voting against that amendment. The preamble, although not originally necessary, was, perhaps, expedient, on account of the course of the debates which sprung up in the Senate, and connected themselves with OREGON; and the introduction of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr Crittenden] was at once a wise and patriotic movement, to check the progress of unnecessary alarm in the country. With the lights at that time before us, I think it was so. Though I knew nothing of it until it was proposed by him, in my heart I thanked him for it. That Senator is a better judge than I am, whether all the valuable and patriotic purposes designed by him have not been fully accomplished. The difference between authorizing the President to give the notice *at his discretion*, and a law annulling the treaty and *directing him to give the notice*, does not seem to me to be very material; and if it were, I would suggest that the House resolution leaves it to his discretion, as well as the resolution of the Senator of Kentucky. I am willing to vote for either of the three, as may be most agreeable to others.

The amendment suggested by the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Colquitt] I cannot vote for—the last resolution. I sat down to examine it with a sincere desire to approve, if I could; but I cannot, and I regret it on many accounts. The words are as follows:

"SEC. 2 *And be it further resolved*, That it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries."

I object to this, because, although circumstances may make it proper or excusable in a *Senator* or *Senators* to express his or their individual opinions upon a negotiation in a debate, yet this Senate *as a Senate* ought not to do it, and we ought not to take charge of a negotiation pending at the *Executive Department*. The Constitution has left all that to the President, unless he asks the Senate for advice; and that advice should then proceed from the *Senate alone*, acting in Executive session, not from Congress. This Senate may be more competent to conduct a negotiation than President Polk, but the CONSTITUTION has determined that matter [illegible]; and, by the Constitution, President Polk is the wiser and safer negotiator. We must not gainsay that by our resolutions as a Senate. If it be our right, I should question the expediency of giving any advice *unasked*. If we were ever so competent by the Constitution to give the advice unasked, and it were not inexpedient to do it for other reasons, yet it is entirely unnecessary in this case. Then negotiation is pending upon the basis of "*compromise*," and we have the President's declaration to the British Minister, that he has "determined to pursue it to a conclusion" upon that basis. Indeed, Senators know that after the basis was once arranged by mutual consent, it was not in the power of one of them to change that basis, without the consent of the other, or else terminating the negotiation.

I object to it further, because if the SENATE has a right to advise, and it would be prudent and wise to give the advice, still it cannot be pretended that CONGRESS has such a power under the Constitution; and it is one of the first and highest duties of the Senate to protect the peculiar trusts which, under the Constitution, appertain to it, and not to admit much less to invite, the House of Representatives into partnership for *advising the President* upon our foreign affairs. By adding this amendment to a *joint resolution*, we violate that duty ourselves, and consent to and invite an encroachment upon the Senate; and that forms to my mind a conclusive objection. Were there no other, it ought to prevail.

I object to it further, because, if it is intended as a declaration of our "earnest desire" made to a foreign Government, and addressed to it; then it is very unusual, if it be not a reflection upon our Chief Magistrate. He is the "only mouth" of this Government to speak to other nations; and he has already told Great Britain that he "*desires*" a compromise. One is enough. I would give no room for an inference that we distrusted him or his peaceful purposes. It is proper that we should give him the moral weight of our Legislative opinion by act or resolution for notice, and leave him to use it the best way he can, but still responsible for any abuse of it. There I hope we shall stop. Give all the aid he asks, but offer no impediments. Thenceforth I would make no more calls for correspondence, but leave the Ministers to carry through the negotiation. Our calls may be embarrassing to both of them. They are not calculated to aid our own.

There is another objection to this resolution, that is conclusive to my own mind, and I ask particular attention to it. If I interpret it aright, it advises a compromise between 49° and the *Columbia river*. Now to that *I cannot agree*. In the 6th protocol are these words; The British Minister said "*that he did not feel authorized to enter into a discussion respecting the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British Government to form the basis of negotiation on the side of the United States, as the line of the Columbia formed that on the side of Great Britain.*"

To this, I apprehend, our Government assented by signing the protocol, and Mr. Pakenham has ever since treated the matter accordingly. Then the "pending controversy" respecting limits is understood to be a controversy whether those limits shall be settled at 49°, or at the Columbia river; and our advice to settle it by compromise would be advice to compromise, viz: to give and take for a line between these two. I do not say it was so intended; I am sure it was not. But see how much difficulty there is in agreeing upon our construction of the Message. Shall we not multiply embarrassment by every step of our interference with negotiation?

Suppose that mine was not the proper interpretation of this resolution. It must be admitted not to be free of doubt. That is sufficient to condemn it; for it may mislead Great Britain. Her Minister may [illegible] the consequence will be that no offer that we can accept will be made.

Upon the whole, I submit to the Senate that the House resolutions, under all the circumstances now surrounding this subject, had better be adopted by the Senate. Their second resolution is but a proviso excluding any inference that that House designed by the first one to obtrude into a subject belonging to the President and Senate. It was perhaps right for them to say so. It was but saying to us and to the President, "As a negotiation is pending, and this House claims no right to interrupt it, we have taken care to declare that negotiation is a matter with which the people's Representatives in the House do not hereby interpose." And, at the same time, the vote on their part implied the absence of any hostility to negotiation. Upon this subject and at this stage of it, *negotiation* means *compromise*. From that there is no escape.

The great reason why I would entreat the Senate to take the House resolutions, so free of objection as they are, is this:

The difference, if any, in favor of either of the other propositions over those from the House, is not to be compared to the inconvenience, using no stronger expression, which the sending of this discussion back to the other House will produce in the country, and the certain delay and probable embarrassments it will lead to in pursuing the negotiation.—The whole subject is with the Senate—with the Senate I leave it.

Mr. President, I have now concluded what I had to say. I must be more or less than a man if I felt so indifferent to the kind and flattering attention of the Senate for two days, as not to express my gratitude for it. I have spoken plainly of principles and things—I hope not too much so. It is difficult, I know, to do that without an appearance of disrespect to those I answer. But an attack upon errors of opinion is no insult upon the persons holding them. In my heart there is nothing of unkindness. If I had not been placed, most reluctantly, in an attitude where I must speak or be misunderstood; if I had not been goaded by repeated declarations which I could not assent to and which, if correct, I knew would force me to oppose the Administration, and to abandon a friend, and which, if not correct, it was my duty and my right as a Senator to refute in free debate—I should not have opened my mouth. If this performance of an unavoidable duty should leave me exposed to misrepresentation, I must bear it. My hands are clean, my heart is easy—my conscience is unburdened; and if I have done anything for good I shall rejoice—if not, I have tried to do it. And having confidence in God stronger than any "confidence in princes," I pray that HE who rules the destiny of nations may guide our counsels so as to save the peace of my beloved country, and protect it forever by His mighty arm in the enjoyment *liberty* and *religion*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

We were shown yesterday four well executed $10 bills on the Bank of the State, which has been passed on one of our merchants, among other money. The paper is two white and clumsey for the genuine. In other respects well calculated to deceive.

Carolinian.

Incendiarism.—Great consternation was produced in three of the principal Hotels in New York [illegible] night the City Hotel was fired in the sixth story, but the flames were extinguished with little damage. On Monday night both the Astor and Howard were fired, the former in several rooms at once. The roof of the Astor was damaged to the amount of $ of $10,000. The object was undoubtedly plunder.

Observer.

Late and Important from Mexico.

Highly Important News—Mr. Slidell has demanded his Passports—Consternation in Vera Cruz—Apprehensions of another Revolution—Revolt of Gen. Ampudia's forces—Outrage upon the political press, &c, &c.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

PENSACOLA NAVY YARD, March 30.

The U. S. brig Somers, D N Ingraham, Esq, commander, sailed from Vera Cruz, on the 20th inst., and arrived at Pensacola after a passage of nine days.

She brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 14th inst.

On the 16th of March information was received, from sources entitled to the fullest reliance, that the Mexican Government had given a final and positive refusal to receive Mr. Slidell, as Minister Plenipotentiary with full powers, but had also expressed their willingness to treat with a commissioner for the adjustment of the Texas question. Mr. Slidell had demanded his passports, and would take passage for the United States near the 25th inst.

Letters from the Capitol, from the best informed persons, state, apparently with much confidence, that if the news brought from England by the Cambria in February had reached Mexico a little earlier, before the final answer of the Government had been transmitted, that the decision would have been in favor of receiving Mr. Slidell on his own terms. The Mexican Cabinet have been unquestionably sustained by the hope of European intervention; and our differences with England have led them to count upon the co-operation of that power, with the fullest confidence.

It is said that the British Minister has not encouraged said expectations, but that the convictions of the Mexicans have not been shaken by his "guarded silence," or by unequivocal intimation that their hopes were delusive.

As Mr. Slidell therefore has not actually received his passports, those who know the irresolution and unstable policy of a Mexican administration, may deem it possible that the answer to Mr. Slidell will be reconsidered and his mission at the last moment, accepted under a satisfactory compromise, or admission of his pretensions to the full extent. This surmise is only admissible in view of the uncertain nature of Mexican politics, and we have every reason to believe that Mr. Slidell, having been twice rejected by Mexico, and refused opportunity to pay his diplomatic addresses, has abandoned the court ship and is by this time on his way to the United States.

A panic prevails at Vera Cruz in consequence of the supposed intention of our fleet to blockade or open hostilities on the withdrawal of Mr. Slidell.

The people were deserting the city, and two days before the Somers sailed, all the Mexican navy were sent under tow of steamers, to a place of safety, far up the Alvarado river. The "Locomotor," which had before denied the existence of any alarm, on the 16th frankly admits its error, bears witness to the fears of the citizens, and calls on the authorities to adopt such precautions as humanity and the public tranquility demand. The prisoners and hospitals are especially commended to the attention and care of Government.

A detachment of 1200 men was on its way to reinforce the garrison of Vera Cruz, and San Juan de Ulloa. There are said to be about 1000 men in the castle. It is also reported that more troops have been dispatched in the direction of Matamoras, and that an expedition against the Californias had actually left the Capitol. Gen. Ampudia, you will recollect, left the Capitol about two months ago with a large body of troops for the northern frontier. He has arrived at San Luis Potosi. On attempting to move from that famous halting place of all the north, he was arrested by a mutinous outbreak, and more than 1000 of his command refused to march further. The gallant General seizing the standard, appealed before the revolters, and shaming them as patriots, stimulated their patriotism to follow the national banner. This appeal produced a momentary impression. Order was restored in the ranks, and the line of march resumed. But on arriving at the gates of the city, the mutineers were again in the ascendant, and breaking from the ranks, returned to the city, took possession of the churches, and prepared to resist any attempts to coerce them. Ampudia has thus far diligently followed the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, Paredes. Is some new revolution masked under this military revolt?

The public discussion of the monarchy question appears to have called into the field so many able advocates of Republicanism, that the monarchists are content to abandon open controversy and devote themselves to the prosecution of their intrigues secretly.

The clergy and the high aristocracy are the main supporters of the royal party, the great body of the nation are ardent republicans. Paredes and his Cabinet, professing to observe a strict neutrality, have, by some indications too trivial to note circumstantially, shown a predilection for the monarchical party. The last act of the government, as it subverts the liberty of the press, as well as shows the politics of Paredes, is worth mentioning.

An article translated from an American paper was published in the "Zempoalteca," and afterwards copied into the Monitor; here it came under the notice of the President, and it so far excited his ire, that the printer was sent for, reprimanded in the most violent terms, and dismissed with the threat that he should be shot, together with the editor, and all others who sent him writings to publish, if the offence was repeated. A full account of this disgraceful interview was sent by the printer to the editors of the Monitor, and published, with the reply of the editors in that paper, on the 12th inst. The Diario del Gobierno, an official journal, subsequently to this occurrence, notices certain anonymous pamphlets which have been issued, proposing the cession of Texas to the United States, and also New Mexico and California.

The intention of the Government is then announced, of putting an end to all discussion on the form of Government, under the provisions and penalties of an old ordinance, which was equivalent to a threat of imprisonment. In consequence of these occurrences and official indications, the editors in Mexico have issued a solemn protest on the part of "the Republican press," against these acts of the Government, and denounce them to the nation.—As the Republican portion of the press is thus brought out, this act of the Government is doubtless supposed to favor some political move of the monarchical party. This protest is signed by the editors of the Contra Tiempo, Monitor, Reforma, Republicano, (formerly Siglo XIX) and Don Simplicio.

The advance of our troops to the Rio Bravo, is announced in the Metropolitan papers of the 12th [illegible] is reported to be on the eve of going to Tuspan on important business.

The advices from Yucatan are to the end of February. The people are occupied with the elections to the Extraordinary Convention, which is to decide the political position of the Peninsula. There is but little doubt that they will declare for absolute independence.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 18[illegible]

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

Of Wake County.

FROST.

There was a sharp *Frost* in this section on Monday morning last. We are happy to say, however, it did no perceptible harm. The fruit is still uninjured, and crops of small grain never looked more promising.

PORTRAITS.

We took occasion last week to recommend Mr. Paine to our readers hereabouts as a good Portrait Painter. We did this upon the assurance of friends who knew Mr. P. abilities as a Painter. We now say that if any of our citizens ever expect to have their Portraits taken, now is the time. Mr. P. has executed two or three jobs here, which are universally pronounced very superior. We think they are the finest Portraits we ever saw. Call and see them at Mr. Sadler's Tavern.

COL. PHILO WHITE.

We observe that our old friend Col. PHILO WHITE, has again disconnected himself with the press. He has been for some time conducting the "*Racine Advocate*," at the city of Racine, Wiskonsan Territory, with his accustomed ability; but the last number of that paper announces its sale into other hands. We wish the Colonel prosperity wherever he may cast his lot.

UNION MEETING.

By our paper today, it will be seen that our friends in Union county have lead off in measures for bringing out candidates for the Legislature.—We are glad to see this, and hope a response will be heard from the Democracy of old Mecklenburg, during our ensuing County Court. What say our friends to a meeting on Tuesday of Court? We will not call a meeting, but simply direct attention to the matter.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from Washington amounts positively to nothing. Congress seems to be at a perfect stand-still. The Cumberland Road Bill in the House, appropriating a large amount of the Public Funds to continue the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, has passed in Committee of the Whole, and was to have been voted upon in the House on the 7th. We do not think it will pass, as it should not. In the Senate, Mr. McDUFFIE has made a very able speech on the Oregon question. Mr. Mangum had the floor at our latest dates. Congress seems to be waiting for the arrival of the next steamer from England, as it is supposed that we will receive news to settle the Oregon question for peace or war.

The State Elections in Connecticut came off week before last. There is no election for Governor by the people; but as the whigs have a small majority in the Legislature, they of course will elect Mr. BISSELL, their candidate.

The same results have attended the elections in Rhode Island. No election of Governor by the people, in consequence of three candidates running. The Legislature being whig, however, a whig Governor will be elected.

The "whig victory" in New Hampshire turns out as we expected—no victory at all. The Democrats have a majority over the whigs in the popular vote of the State of over 10,000, and a majority over the same in the Legislature of 18. But the abolitionists, Independent, Democrats, or Half-breeds, hold the balance of power, and will give the victory to whom they please.

THE CANVASS.

Messrs. LEAK and SHEPARD are still canvassing the eastern part of the State with great industry, while Gov. Graham is snug at home in Raleigh. We suppose he thinks his chance for re-election is first rate, as he has two opponents; but stop, Governor, we learn verbally that Mr. LEAK has acted like a wise man and patriot, as he is, and has withdrawn. If such be the fact, you had better be "stirring your stumps." Your federal creed will no longer stand the test in North Carolina.

MR. LEAK.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have received a letter from Mr. LEAK, expressing his determination to continue a candidate at all hazards. Well, be it so. We have discharged our duty, in advising him, as a personal and political friend, to decline. His determination will doubtless much gratify the whigs of the State. And when the election comes off, Mr. LEAK will find that those who have pushed him up to his present position, will be absent at the critical moment.

If we thought the charges Mr. LEAK makes against the Central Committee were true, we would at once eschew politics and politicians, as objects utterly unworthy an honest man's attention for a moment.

He charges that the whole responsibility of Mr. SHEPARD's nomination rests upon THREE of the Central Committee at Raleigh. If he will satisfy us of the truth of this charge, (we ask this because we have reason for a different conclusion) the name of Mr. SHEPARD will very soon disappear from our columns. We do not believe the gentlemen of that Committee who reside in Raleigh would dare do such an outrage.

[illegible] friend, he says, under present circumstances, get the vote of the West. We do not care what he may have heard to the contrary. And if he persists in his present course, as he says he will, he will have the pleasure, or the mortification, as the case may be, of seeing, on the first Thursday in August next, the Democratic party

of North Carolina utterly routed and the State given over forever and for good into the embraces of Federalism. He can do as he pleases, and we shall do the same.

DECEPTION OF WHIGGERY.

The whig press seem to have taken the reputation of Mr. LEAK into their special keeping. The Raleigh *Register* thinks he has been shamefully treated by the Democrats. The Fayetteville *Observer* is outraged at the audacity of Democratic Editors for not publishing all of Mr LEAK's philippics against a portion of his own party; and all the other whig papers take up the same cry, and publish with avidity all Mr. Leak writes. We should think this of itself would induce Mr Leak to pause and draw back. When our opponents begin to defend one of our men, there is some thing wrong. He is either unsound, or they think they can use him to advantage their own cause. Either should induce as good a Democrat as we esteem Mr. Leak to dash all the hopes of our opponents by at once declining, and thus give them their pains for their labor of false love. Does any one suppose these Editors have the least love for Mr. Leak? Did they not, as soon as he was nominated in Anson, open the sluices of their abuse upon him, and keep it up until Mr Shepard was in the field, and they thought they saw a chance by flattering Mr. L., to divide our party?—After ridiculing Mr. Leak at the start, they now praise and defend him, when they see it only one candidate runs, their Governo must be beaten. Let Mr. Leak mark these things.

"Arrest of a North Carolinian.—A young man, says the Columbia Chronicle, named J. M. Rainey, was arrested in this place on Saturday evening last, charged with having robbed the store of Richard Carson, of Charlotte, N. C. We understand he will be detained until demanded by the authorities of North Carolina."

So Mr. Rainey has taken up quarters at Columbia. Our citizens will be glad to see him in Charlotte again, to learn the particulars of his adroit robbery. We presume he will be in a short time demanded by our Governor, and brought on here for trial.

"Dr. James S. Smith, up to the present time a leading Whig of Orange county, has declared himself a firm supporter of the Administration. Dr. Smith addressed a Democratic meeting in Wake county, and dissolved the bonds which hitherto united him to the Coonties."

Right glad are we that Dr Smith has again got into the good old Democratic track. He is an acquisition of which the Democratic party may well feel proud, and his influence in his County (Orange) will be sensibly felt against modern whiggery.

VIRGINIA.

The State elections in the Old Dominion come off next Thursday. We hope to see her standing up manly to her ancient faith.

The Lincoln *Courier* has come out for Mr. *Leak* for Governor, and says the whole West will go for him. The *Courier* ought not to make such a broad promise to Mr. Leak. In this county, we do not think he will get ten votes, unless the views of our Democrats change between it and the election.—*Whigs may* vote for him.

The Hon. *Micajah T. Hawkins* is a candidate for the Legislature in the Senate from Warren county, in place of *W. N. Edwards*. A good swap.

We understand Col. GEORGE BOWER is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Senator from the Surry and Ashe District. A better choice could not be made.

FOR THE BETTER ORDER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN UNION.

On the 7th inst., according to previous notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Union County was held at Monroe. ROBERT LEMONDS, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and HUGH STEWART, Esq., appointed Secretary. James C. Massey, Esq., arose and explained the objects of the meeting. Whereupon James C. Massey, Wm. H. Simpson, John Walker, Josiah H. Steward, Esqrs., and Col. Thos. C. Wilson were appointed to draft Resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. They reported as follows:

Resolved, That we regret the unfortunate condition of our party, in having two candidates in the field for Governor; but that we will express no preference for either.

Resolved, That we propose a County Convention, to be held at Jonathan Lewis's, in Mecklenburg, of Delegates selected from each Captain's beat in Mecklenburg and the Mecklenburg portion of Union, to be held the first Saturday in May, to select candidates for the Legislature—and that each beat send two Delegates.

Resolved, That we ask our friends of Mecklenburg to give the Union side two candidates.

Resolved, That we feel proud of our Senator in the Congress of the United States, the Hon. W. H. HAYWOOD. His course, and late able speech on the Oregon question, entitle him to our confidence and rank him among the first statesmen of his day.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in our Democratic President, JAMES K. POLK, and that we cordially approve all the measures of his administration, and particularly do we approve of his course on the Oregon question, in keeping open the field of negotiation and compromise.

On motion of Col. Wilson,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

ROBERT LEMONDS, Chair'n.

H. STEWARD, Secretary.

More Help.—The Democrats in the Senate will meet strong aid from Gen. Houston, who took occasion to declare in a speech to the citizens of Galveston, that he is for the notice, and believes our title the best to the whole of Oregon. We have no doubt that Gen. Rusk is on the same side. They have both seen too much of British intrigue to favor any diplomacy or policy that she may desire in regard to territory on this continent.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

It is mentioned that in the arctic regions, where the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse at more than a mile distant. D Jamieson mentions that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles

From the Charleston Mercury.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 31 inst., from Galveston. We find nothing of interest in her accounts except what is contained in a letter from Matamoras, dated March 13th, from which we extract the following:

Gen. Majia is now at Matamoras. As soon as he was informed of the arrival of the detachment from your army, under Capt. Hardee, and Lieut. Hamilton—the one opposite Bagdad Santiago, via Isla del Padre, the other by the old Matamoras road, near the Salt Colorado—he mustered every soldier here, and crossed the Rio Grande in person, under the impression that he should meet the advance of your army. He marched as far as the Colorado Creek, with the utmost possible despatch and discovered that both these detachments had returned to the camp at Corpus Christi. His anger at this unexpected "no find you there" knew no bounds—as he had boasted upon his departure from Matamoras, of the laurels that he and his troops would win before their return to their old quarters. His Excellency was, however, compelled to put back without a single trophy to grace his unwelcome return.

All the forces, under the command of Gen Arista, at Monterey, and now under the orders of Gen La Vega, about 1800 strong have arrived at Matamoras, and it is said will march forthwith for the Salt Lakes and the Sal Colorado to arrest the march of Gen. Taylor upon the Rio Grande. Gen. Canales, of Camargo, with his regiment, nearly 1000 strong, has received orders to form the advance of our forces, to watch the movements of your army, and is now occupying a position in a direct line between Camargo and Corpus Christi, about 22 leagues from the former place, at the north western extremity of the great Salt Lake. General Ampudia—the gentleman who boiled Santmanat's head—is within two days march of us, with 3500 men, mostly cavalry. We know very little of what is going on in the country or interior, as Gen. Paredes has stopped the transmission of all newspapers as dangerous.

You who know pretty well all the movements upon the political draft board, will be able to judge of the times by the signs. What is here stated is true, and you may assume your friends of that fact. I might state many other matters, but they are too delicate for discussion at this moment. In my next you will have further particulars, and before you get this the questions of fight or no fight between us and Gen Taylor will have been decided upon, and the independence of the northern provinces declared, or their future connection with the parent State, quietly, tamely, basely acquiesced in. Our present armed force and stations are as follows:

Gen. Canales with 900 or 1000 troops, at the head of the Salt Lakes 60 miles from Camargo.

Gen Mejia on Sal Colorado, where the old Matamoras road crosses that river, about 60 to 70 miles from Matamoras—about 750 men.

Gen Garcia, at Point Isabel, with 280 men, mostly infantry and artillery.

General Saverigo, with some 200 men, is upon the Colorado, between Gen. Mejia and the lower ford, which is from 10 to 15 miles from the Gulf.

Gen La Vega, at Matamoras, with 1800 troops late commanded by Gen Arista detained to reinforce Mejia. Total force, say 4000 men—about half of whom are on the east side of the Rio Grande.

My next letter will be of more importance, or I am mistaken. Arista is still keeping himself in reserve at his hacienda. Don La Garza, Governor of the Tamaulipas, arrived here last night with an intention, it is said, of organizing the rancheros, veterans, &c., for defensive operations, should they unfortunately be required.

FROM YUCATAN.

The Mexican schooner *Aparecida*, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d. The *Picayune*, says: "This arrival puts beyond all doubt the intentions of the principal citizens of the peninsula. The old Governor *Barbachano*, had arrived at Campeachy from Merida. The overtures made by the Administration of Gen Paredes in order to secure the fidelity of the Department to the Central Government had been entirely ineffectual. Gen. Paredes had offered to confirm the treaties of 1843 entered into while Santa Anna was in power, but upon certain conditions, to which the Yucatecos would not for a moment listen. We may henceforth regard Yucatan as entirely independent of all control by the Government of Mexico."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ORANGE COUNTY, April 1, 1846.

"I was much gratified to hear that Mr. Shepard was nominated, but soon after much mortified to hear that Mr. Leak was also in the field—and doubly so, when I read his letter to perceive the spirit of it. So far as I have been able to judge of public opinion, all our friends in this county are well pleased with Mr. Shepard. In my opinion he will get the democratic vote of Orange, and I have no doubt a *larger* vote than was given against Graham when he was elected before. I have heard several persons say they voted for Graham at the last election, but that at the next they intended to go for Shepard and the whole Democratic ticket. If Mr. Leak will withdraw I shall count with great confidence on Mr. Shepard's election. I *know the man*, and I believe after Mr. Caldwell declined, considering every thing, his talents, his character, and his energy, he was the best selection that could have been made. The people are opening their eyes, and Whiggery is going down. If Mr. Leak should persist in being a candidate he may injure the cause, though I think he will get very few votes. * * * * I sincerely hope that gentleman will review his course, act on the "sober second-thought," and give us a fair fight. This is all the democrats will ask in Orange. * * * Mr. Shepard did well in going down the country at this season, and I am glad to see him starting out on his campaign with so much energy. He must visit Orange as soon as he can. We want to see the man and to hear him speak. * * * We have strong hopes of carrying the Democratic Candidates for the Legislature in this County, and if we can get out the ticket we want, I think we shall. The Democrats are in high spirits, while the Whigs are depressed. I hope the Old North State will rouse up and that we may say at the polls on the first of August as old Morgan roared out to his men in the heat of the battle of the Cowpens: "*One fire more boys! and the day is our own!*"—*Standard.*

The N Y Correspondence of the National Intelligencer says that the money market is becoming seriously *tight* and commercial affairs assuming a gloomy aspect, though this is the season for activity. Large amounts of specie are shipping to foreign countries.

In Charleston (S C) says he, there have already been more than a dozen failures, some of them heavy. One firm has stopped who it is said within three months have purchased goods in this city Philadelphia, and Baltimore to an amount not less than *two hundred* (possibly *three hundred*) *thousand dollars*

The trial of Thomas Ritchie, Jr., for the murder of John Hampden Pleasants, is going on at Chesterfield Court House Va. Ritchie is defended ex Minister Andrew Stevenson, ex Speaker John W. Jones, and Samuel Taylor. The prosecution by R. W. Flournoy.—*Observer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

"EMIGRATION FROM N. CAROLINA."

There is now exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol, a large picture by a Mr BEARD of Ohio, designation "Emigration from North Carolina." It is very creditable to the artist, and is so much admired that at all hours of the day crowds are seen about it. It is well drawn and finely colored.—The group of persons and the scenery are exquisitely executed. The emigrant, with his rifle in his hand, with his haggard and care-worn countenance, seems the very picture of sorrow and dispair, while he leans his weary limbs against a tree for that support which all other earthly things seem to have denied him. His wife is mounted on the old white horse, with the remains of her bed, and a few house hold goods that calamity and the constable have spared to her. While she guides with one hand the *lines* (for there is no bridle) of the horse, she supports with the other *the body*, who is struggling on her bosom to obtain that support which nature will doubtless deny from the wearied mother. She is pictured a most complete companion for the old man. He took her in the commencement of their journey of life "for better or worse." She may never have seen any "better," but surely the "worse" has now arrived. Their very dog shows the calamities and the leanness of his owners, by his famished appearance and the savage voracity with which he attacks a bone found on the road. The whole picture would be melancholy but for the bright eyed and modest girl, who trudges by the side of her mother, and the open brow and brave face of the boy, with his tattered straw-hat, who seems delighted with the excursion.

The sign-board points, through green and beautiful woods, the way to Ohio, while the opposite figger, broken as it is, tells that they came from N Carolina, whose barren hills, appear in the distance. Excellent as is the execution of this picture, the able pencil of the artist should have a worthier subject. It is a slur upon the State of North Carolina; unjust, undeserved and untrue. Had such a picture described Maryland or Virgina, it would have been removed immediatly from the Capitol; or, if not, it would have been thrown out. And yet Virginia or Maryland has as much poor land as North Carolina. No one bears with patience to see the nakedness of his country exposed; but, like the sons of Noah, prefers to conceal it with the covering of filial fondness. Are there not subjects enough for the painter's pencil, without portraying miseries or misfortunes? And, least of all, should he prostitute his "divine art" to libel as good and as pure a State as any of our Union? Not to go back to her history, when in May, 1775 (more than a year in advance of the nation,) she declared her independence, and, with the valor and blood of her Davie, Caswell, and Graham, gave proof of her patriotism: not to go to the last war, when her Forsyth on the field and her Blakeley on the ocean proved their genuine descent; but in this our day, in the very Capitol, she presents living *pictures* of her worth, her virtue, and her patriotism. Where was he born who, for nearly a quarter of a century has shed a flood of light upon the councils of the nation, and of whom it may be said as was of Goldsmith, "he touches nothing which he does not adorn." (*nil tenget quod non ornavit*) and whose firmness amid all the panic and pressures distresses and distresses of his country, in the eloquence of Senator SEVIER on Wednesday last, was styled "the Cæsar of the Senate!" The Senators from North Carolina themselves, representing, as they do, the two great parties of the country, are fit representatives of a brave and honest State. And even Ohio herself, in the person of her Senator (who now holds the important post of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) presents a native North Carolinian. One of the Senators from Mississippi, well known and distinguished in the history of the country, and also many members of the House of Representatives from other States, are natives of North Carolina. The first Senator who ever sat in the councils of the nation from "the lone star of Texas," who on Friday last took his seat amid the joy and congratulations of the people, is a native North Carolinian. (General RUSK)—Why, then, libel a land that produces such sons as these? "The tree is known by its fruit."

But if it pleases the taste of the artist and gratifies some reviler of North Carolina to indulge in such subjects, let him try again, and I will give him a scene, not an offensive subject or a "fancy sketch," but the stern reality of truth. Let him turn back history some forty years; fancy from the green hills and verdant vales of this same old, much abused State, a substantial farmer (not a penniless pioneer) is seen leaving her borders, (old *Mecklenburg*, where liberty was declared in 1775) crossing the broad and beautiful Catawba, with his family, for the State of Tennessee. By his side let him paint a brave and intelligent boy, as he has in the present picture, whose active motions and quick eye permits nothing to pass unnoticed or unremembered. Let him then suppose that this same boy is afterwards sent to Congress and there wins such golden opinions that he is made the Speaker of that distinguished body, the House of Representatives; that he afterwards is elected Governor of his adopted State; and that now he is, by the voice of the people, the President of the United States. He will then have the truth for his subject, and

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We are very sorry to find that there are now, two Democratic candidates for Governor of North Carolina. Mr. W. F. Leak of Richmond county, has taken the field, and has commenced canvassing the State. Now we hope for a reconciliation of the claims of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Leak, for it is certain both will be beaten, and besides if both run it will create discord among the Democrats. We hope that one of them will withdraw from the contest.

Oxford Democrat.

CORN.

We learn that our enterprising and public spirited fellow-citizen, John Caldwell, Esq. has made arrangements by which, our market will be supplied, country friends need not, therefore, apprehend any scarcity. Mr. Caldwell, we understand, is now selling at 85 cents, and he pledges himself always to keep an abundant supply at the lowest market price.—*Advocate.*

We are informed, says the *Federal Union*, that the Wheat crop throughout Georgia, never looked more promising than at this time, and should the harvest prove as abundant as is now anticipated, it will greatly relieve the wants of the people from the present scarcity of grain.

The Hamburg *Journal* of yesterday says:—We are pleased to learn that the crops of small grain in the upper District were never more promising than at the present time. Wheat particularly, we are informed looks remarkably fine; and an abundant harvest of all kinds of small grain is confidently anticipated.

FROM SANTA FE.

A company of Mexican and American traders have arrived at St. Louis from Santa Fe. They were robbed of their horses and mules on the plains by the Pawnee Indians. The Eutaw Indians had killed five Mexicans and wounded one on the Santa Fe road.—Another company were some days' travel behind, having also met some obstruction from Indians. All was quiet at Santa Fe. They had just heard of the revolution in Mexico, and the troops at Santa Fe were ordered below immediataly. The gold mines of New Mexico had been worked with unusual success during the year, increasing the demand for goods. It is estimated that a million of dollars will probably be invested in that trade this year. This company brought with them 350 pounds of gold, in dust, and expect to return with heavy stocks of goods this spring.

Baltimore Argus.

The Last Coon.—The editor of the Upland Union learns from a Democratic friend in the State of Delaware, that, in felling a tree lately on his farm, he found enclosed in its hollow trunk, a *grave looking old Coon*, that probably had lived there in retirement, ever since the inglorious defeat of *Coon* politicians in 1844. One fact we learn from him, that contrary to all the declarations of *Coon* orators and Editors, that ruin and starvation would pervade the whole country, if Polk was elected, *this same old Coon* had lived well, and looked well, and weighed when taken, twenty-eight pounds. He is thought to be the last of the tribe in the State of Delaware. The *varmints*, are certainly growing scarce.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.—This body now assembled in Philadelphia, was again in session yesterday. The whole time was occupied with the subject of resolutions approving of the various institutions attached to the Church—Dickinson College, Tract Associations, &c. &c., all of which was passed. The reports show that each of these valuable institutions is in a most flourishing situation.

Baltimore Argus.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, by the Rev. Jesse Peterson, Mr. AMBROSE COSTNER to Miss MELINDA C., youngest daughter of Michael Quickel, Esq., all of Lincoln.

In Lincoln county, on the 31st ult., by John Webster, Esq., Mr JAMES GASTON to Miss MARY WELLS, daughter of David Wells.

DIED,

In this County, on the 19th of March, Mrs. MARTHA E. NEEL, wife of Wm Neel, and daughter of Col. Thomas Hunter, aged about 27 years.

In this County, on the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY BAKER, consort of Elijah Baker, in the 72d year of her age, leaving a husband and several children and grand-children to mourn her loss.

In Lincolnton, N. C, on the 23d ult., after a short illness, WILLIAM W. COBB, aged 35 years, leaving an affectionate young wife, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

In Lincolnton, on the 6th inst., after a long and severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ALICE S. GARDNER, aged 54 years.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this County, on the 30th of March, Miss ISABELLA A. McKEE, aged 22 years.

Long will her loss be felt by her relations and acquaintances but let us not mourn over the death of one who has passed from a world of sin to a heaven of happiness. Of a naturally amiable disposition, it shone forth with great power under the influence of religion, humbly trusting in the merits of Jesus Christ her Savior, she meekly bowed her head to the will of her Heavenly father when he sent sickness upon her. As her frame became weaker, even so did her faith become stronger, until she breathed out her last in humble prayer to him, who is the author and giver of Life, and shall we mourn for her? Oh, no but rather may we seek to follow her to that happy shore, where friends shall meet to part no more.—*Communicated.* S.

BETHUNE & CO,

TAILORS,

First door south of J. B. Kerr's Tavern,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, as I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*

J. W. RAINEY.

March 26. 1846. 57-r

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

AUGUSTUS PRIME respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he expects to remain among them a few weeks, and will take pleasure in executing orders for **Portraits.** His long experience in the art of painting, and the known fidelity of his likenesses, he hopes will be sufficient to secure for him the patronage of all who desire their portraits taken.

His rooms are at Mr. Saddler's Hotel, where specimens of his painting may be seen.

Charlotte, April 10, 1846. 56..r

TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others.

DR. EDWARD SILL, DRUGGIST.

Wholesale and Retail,

A FEW DOORS BELOW CLARK'S HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his fresh and extensive Stock of

French, English, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments

Varnishes, Brushes, Patent

MEDICINES

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

His long experience in the business and the advantages which he possesses in having command of ample capital, with all other facilities, enables him to offer to purchasers, the strongest possible inducements. The quality of every article sold will be guarantied: and his prices shall be so unobjectionable as to remove every possible motive for sending beyond Columbia for goods in his line.

Columbia is proverbially so healthful, that wagons from the back country are plying to and from it at all seasons of the year. There are also lines of stage coaches leaving it two and three times a week for all the country above it. These, together, constitute facilities for forwarding both large and small packages, that will be found very convenient.

Terms cash, or city acceptances.

Columbia, S. C., February, 1846. 49-r

Markets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 10.

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12 a 14½	Pork,	14½ a 15
Bale Rope,	4 a 8½	Rice,	2½ a 4½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Sugar, Lous.	6a 7
Butter,	16 a 21	Havana, white	10 a 10½
Coffee, Rio,	8½ a 8	" brown,	7½ a 7¾
Java,	12 a 13	Muscovado,	6½ a 8
Cuba,		Lump,	9½ a 10
Flour,	5½ a 5½	Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	68 a 70	Crushed,	12 a 12½
Iron,	$4 a 4½	Doub. refined,	12 a 12½
Lard,	7½ a 8	Salt,	$106 a 1 10
Molasses,	21 a 32	Tea,	18 a 50
Nails,	4½	Cotton,	5½ a 7½

Cotton.—Received the past week by Rail Road 1659 bales Uplands; by water, 4866 bales; together 6525 bales. Exported in same time to foreign ports 2794 bales—making the total exports of the week 5437 bales, and leaving on hand a shipping stock of 39199 bales exclusive of 6733 bales on shipboard not cleared.

In our weekly remarks on Saturday last, we stated that the Upland market during the latter part of the week then passed, had been one of comparative quietness, consequent on the persevering stiffness of holders, and which would not allow buyers to operate unless compelled as a matter of necessity.—Since that time the market has remained in nearly the same situation, with the exception of Tuesday when a temporary demand by two houses, established for a short time some more activity, which however soon ceased. On Wednesday the market again relapsed into its former quietness, and so closed yesterday. The confidence of holders in the article, and the cause for persevering in such inflexible firmness, appears chiefly to be founded in the great deficiency in the crop of this season in the crop of the last—a deficiency which has already reached near 400,000 bales and threatens to become still larger.

Sugars.—We notice the arrival of nearly 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and about 200 hhds. from New Orleans, none of which have been disposed of, but have either been stored or remain on board—From stores, 10 hhds. choice N. Orleans brought 6.

Grain.—The arrivals of Corn since our last have amounted to 4000 sacks (2½ bushels each) all Western. Some 3000 sacks of which have been sold at a fraction over 73 cents per bushel, sacks included. Holders of the balance we understand are not anxious to accept similar rates. There have been no arrivals of Oats or Peas nor of Hay.—*Charleston Mercury.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., APRIL 9.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	15 a 22	Nails,	5½ a 20
Bale Rope,	6½ a 10	Pork,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Rice,	2 a 4½
Butter,	12 a 14	Sugar, Musco.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13½ a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	6 a 6½	Crushed,	15 a 18
Corn,	80 a 81	Doubled Refin.	15½ a 00
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	$1 a 1½
Lard,	10 a 12	Tallow,	6 a 7
Molasses,	40 a 37½	Teas,	75 a $1½

Cotton has been quite animated, and the market has recovered the decline previously noted, say 6½ to 8 cents extremes. Receipts very light.

Corn is scarce, and is advancing in price. 85 to 87½ cents. The same remark will apply to Peas, which comands 90 cents a $1 per bushel.

Flour.—No change to note; $6½ 6½.

Bacon and lard.—Dull at 6½ to 7½ cents.

Advocate.

Cotton. The recent news from England has a salutary and inspiring effect on the Cotton market every where, and the article in this town has advanced to about the figure from which it had receeded previous to the arrival of the Hibernia. We quote a fine article at 8 cts. this morning—prices however range generaly from 6 to 7¾. The supply is very limited, and the demand brisk. The receipts have been extremely light during the past week. The Charleston Market has been improved in the same degree as our own, and we now look for steady remunerating prices. It has been ascertained that there is fully a deficiency of *half a million* of bales in the present crop when compared with the crop of the preceding year.

Corn.—Still advances in price—quotations ranging from 82 to 85 cts. We are surprised that corn should continue thus high, for the Charleston Market seems to be fully supplied. We think that if our Merchants generally would enter with spirit into the corn trade that they would confer vast favors on the agricultural community. Too much praise cannot be accorded to those who have regularly supplied our suffering agriculturist with corn.

Flour.—Northern brands continue at our former quotations—but owing to a full and increasing supply of domestic flour, the latter has declined and now rates at about $6,50 per bbl.—*Carolinian*

CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 8.

(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

Bacon, (scarce)	8 a 12½	Bagging,	12½ a 16
Beef, per pound.	3½ a 5	Cheese, pound,	a
Buter do	12½ a 25	Coffee,	8 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Cotton Yarn,	87½
do apple,	50 a 55	Powder, keg,	$6 a 7
Cotton,	5½ a 7½	Iron, pound,	5 a 6½
Corn,	80 $1	Lead, pound,	7 a 9
Flour,	$6 a 6 50	Lamp Oil,	$1 a 1 25
Feathers,	30 a 37½	Lime, barrel,	$2 a 2 50
Lard, pound,	10 a 12	Molasses,	37½ a 45
Linseed Oil,	75 a 80	Mackarel, bbl.	a
Oats, bushel,	40 a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5 a 6
Peas,	65 a 80	Rope,	6½ a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½ a 50	Rice, bushel.	$3 a 4
do irish,	a	Sugar, pound,	8 a 14
Pork, pound.	5 a 6	Salt, sack,	$1 50 a 1 75
Rye,	$1 50 a 1 75	Shot, pound,	8 a 10
Tallow,	7 a 8	Steel, pound,	16 a 23
Tobacco,	8 a 40	Tea,	75 a $1 50
Whiskey,	50 a 55	Twine,	20 a 25

Cotton.—The receipts have been unusually light this week, and prices continue very firm. We quote 6 to 7¾—choice, a shade higher.

☞ The deficiency thus far in the receipts, compared with those of last season, amount to 377,000 bales. This deficiency if continued in the same ratio, will reduce the crop below two millions bales.

Camden Journal.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. MARCH 7.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt, bush.	45 a 50
Candles, P. P.	12 a 16	Tea,	50 a 75
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 92
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 45

Remarks.—Receipts of Cotton continue light; principal sales at 7. Flour, a fair supply coming in, sells at 4½ to 5½. Bacon 8½ to 9. Corn 75 to 80. Oats 40 to 45. Sales of new virgin dip Turpentine at $3 50.—*Observer.*

WANTED,

TWO good MILCH COWS, with or without calves, for which the cash will be paid. Apply at this Office.

April 17, 1846.

Hay Wanted.

FOR a good load of HAY, delivered in Charlotte immediately. *fifteen dollars* in cash will be paid. Apply for information at this Office.

April 17, 1846.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

R. C. CARSON & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and will continue to receive for several weeks to come, a new and extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

Goods,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

At Prices to Suit the Times.

THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS,

Will be found equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market to which they most respectfully invite the attention of the LADIES.

They have also a very large and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

For Gentlemen's summer wear,

Of every description, which will be sold at unusually low prices. Their stock in part comprises

Blue and Super Black French Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres (new styles—cheap;) Summer Cloths Gamoroons and Linen Drills, (handsome styles;) Ready Made Clothing, (very low prices;) Shirt Bosoms Collars, Cravats and Suspenders; Fancy Balzarine, Barage and Organdie Muslins (rich and beautiful styles;) Black Mourning de laines (new patterns;) Rich Hernia Net and Barage Mantles, (new and splendid;) Rich, Shaded Zephyr Net Shawls (new and beautiful article;) Silk Striped Barage and Muslin Ginghams, (a new article;) A great Variety of New Style Callicoes; Ribbons Laces and Edgings; Jackonet & Swiss Muslin Insertings and Insertions; Fine Linen Cambric Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Fine French Worked Collars; Swiss Jackonet and Cambric Muslins;

A complete assortment of Gloves and Hoisery; BONNETS, HATS, and SHOES; HARDWARE, CUTLERY and QUEENS WARE; Prime SUGAR and COFFEE.

☞ Call early and secure Bargains.

R. C. CARSON & CO.

March 27, 1846. 51-tf

More New GOODS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE

W. W. ELMS

EXPECTS in a day or two to receive and open a very extensive and cheap stock of

Winter Goods,

Embracing every new and rare article in the Dry Goods line to be found among the latest importations from Europe. His stock of **Dry Goods** and **Fancy Articles** for the Winter trade is very extensive and CHEAP. He has also laid in a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

Of the choicest quality, embracing every article usually called for in Stores in that line. All his Groceries will be sold very cheap. Among his stock is a lot of English dairy

CHEESE,

a superb article.

Call and see our stock, and we will sell you bargains.

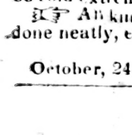
Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39-f

New Stock.

THOS. TROTTER

Has just received a splendid stock OF NEW

JEWELLERY.



EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low to cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845. 32-tf

Removal.

W. L. BEATY

HAS removed his SADDLER'S SHOP to the house on trade street, lately occupied by Robert Shaw. He is fully prepared to do all work in his line of business in a very superior manner, and at very moderate prices. Those who wish

SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Whips, Girths, Valises,

Or any other article usually manufactured in such establishments, can be accommodated in short order, by calling on W. L. B. He invites purchasers to give him a trial.

Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1846. 43-f

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500 and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	LENOIR.
A. Graham.	Thomas Rouse,
CUMBERLAND.	Mr Lassiter.
Col. Alex. Murchison,	JONES.
Christopher Munroe,	Lemuel Simmons.
Alex. Williams,	CRAVEN.
Col. A. S. McNeill,	John Bryant.
Farquhard Smith,	COLUMBUS.
John McDaniel,	Lot Williamson.
John Evans.	ROBESON.
J. W. Howell.	W. C. McNeill.
BLADEN.	RICHMOND.
Gen. James McKay,	John C. McLaurin,
Robert Melvin,	John L Fairley.
S. N. Richardson,	ANSON.
Thomas C. Smith,	A. Baucham
Isaac Wright.	J. R. Reid, Millwright,
John Smith.	CASWELL.
SAMPSON.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright,
G. T. Barksdale,	CHATHAM.
Patrick Murphy.	Cole & Brantly,
John H. Spearman,	Smith & Pullen,
Hardy Royal.	N. Clegg.
NEW HANOVER.	WAKE.
James Murphy.	S. Beasly.
Charles Henry.	GUILFORD.
ONSLOW.	Dr. Faulks.
Robert Aman.	JOHNSTON.
GREENE.	J. T. Leach.
Thomas Hooker.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-f

New Concern,

On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

CARRIAGES, &c.

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GOLICS, &C.,

With or without Harness,

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-f

COACH MAKING.

Charles Overman

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is at his old stand, two doors north of the store of Alexander Beatty & Co., and is now prepared to execute all work in the

COACH

AND

CARRIAGE MAKING LINE

In most superb style. He is determined to date his mechanical life from the 1st day of January, 1846. His work shall be done better than ever similar work was done in Charlotte, and on the lowest possible terms. The public may rest assured that all work done by him shall be of the most substantial character and orders filled with dispatch.

Repairing done cheap, well, and in haste.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1846. 44

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND *Paper Hanging.*

J. W. & J. RAINEY

HAVING entered into Copartnership, tender their services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared themselves with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of their business, and having been for years engaged in it they hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN FLAG, & HOUSE *Painting and Paper Hanging,*

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

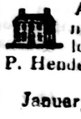
☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business, (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.

J. W. & J. RAINEY.

Nov. 28, 1845. 37

TO RENT.



A desireble **House** and **Lot** with every necessary convenience in the town of Charlotte. For further particulars, apply to P. P. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT, Trustee.

January 16, 1846. 44-tf

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy, with great pleasure announce to the public that they have secured the services of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, A. M., as Principal of the Institution.

By reason of his peculiar method of instruction and success in government Mr. Johnson is favorably known in the upper Districts of South Carolina, as well as in this State, as among the most diligent accurate and successful Instructors of youth. Accuracy is the prominent trait of his character as a Teacher. His qualifications are undoubted; and he has the experience of many years in the business of teaching. Parents and Guardians may safely confide their daughters and wards to his care.

He will devote much of his own time to the instruction of the various classes in the higher sciences; and will be aided by a sufficient number of well-qualified assistants; and with the counsel and advice of the Trustees, he will have the entire direction and control of the Institute.

Young Ladies may here receive an education liberal and accomplished, and which will honorably compare with that to be obtained in the best Female Institutions of the State.

The Scholastic Year will consist of about ten months, and will be divided into two sessions; the first to commence on the Second Monday of October and close on the last Thursday of February; and the second to commence on the first Monday of March and close on the last Thursday of July.

The course of Studies and rates of Tuition and Board, will be similar to those of other Institutions of the kind in this region of country.

The Principal is prepared to take a number of Ladies as boarders, into his family in the Academy

WM. DAVIDSON,
JOHN IRWIN,
J. H. WILSON,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
} *Trustees.*

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 27-f

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has placed his Book of Accounts, &c., and all his unsettled business in the hands of Philo P. Henderson, Esq., Attorney at Law and having authorized him to act as Agent, during his absence, respectfully solicits all who are indebted to him to come forward without further delay and make settlement.

Those who neglect or disregard the request, will find the result attended with costs. He expects to be in Charlotte about every four weeks, and will remain a few days to attend to such matters as may require his personal attention, from this to the nex January Court.

All who have claims will please meet me here, or hand them to Mr. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlote, N. C., Oct. 30, 1845. 33

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May. 3, 1844 59-f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, No. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrolula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July 28, 1845. 201y

Medical Notice.

DR. JAS D. SMITH

HAS located himself permanently at 'Squire Wm. M. Matthews'. He hopes by assiduous attention to all cases confided to his care, and *charges in accordance with the competition he has to contend with*, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of *Providence Settlement* and country adjacent. Persons not acquainted with Dr. S. are referred to the citizens of Union county, where he has formerly practiced.

Providence, Jan. 17, 1846. 48-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug tsore. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as here tofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences.

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 39

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1846.

A—Dr Thomas H. Alexander, W. F. Alexander, Robert Alexander, Francis M. Alexander, Dr. H K D Armond, Nathaniel Abrams.

B—Thomas Boyd, Darling Belk, Col. John Black, Archibald Burk, D. W. C. Burr, Sally Buck, Wm S. Banker, D. L. Barry, Absolom Black, Abel Bollinger.

C—John Campbell, George C Cathey, J. R. Carson, William C. Carson, William S. Cathey, John Colclough.

D—Henry Dunn, Rev. Thomas E. Davis Capt Robert Davis, Mrs. Mary Davis, Stanhope Davidson, Mr. Daughty, Thomas Dulin.

E—J. M. W Erwin.

F—Mrs. Mary H Folsom, Caty Foster.

G—H. W. Graham, Robt. A Grier, H. W. Gilon, Henry S. Gormon, John G cenwell, 2, Hugh Galloway, Alexander Guire.

H—John Hughes or F Dale, William Houston, George Hipp, Benjamin Hux, Thomas Hodge, Miss Sarah B. Hix, Anda Hutchison, James Harice, Dr. J. M. Happoldt, 2, W. B. Henderson, John Henderson.

J—Miles Johnson.

K—Miss Elizabeth Kenidey.

L—Linvill Lands.

M—Miss Martha McLure, Miller Maxwell, Milas J. McCullock, Andrew Montgomery, Mrs. Margaret H. McRee, Miss Mary J. Montgomery, Isaiah Moses.

O—Nathan Orr, Elder James Osborne.

P—James Plummer, William Price, Mrs. Polk.

R—John S. Rankin, John C. Reid, J. M. Ramey.

S—Moses Strickler, Robert W. Stevenson, Benj. R. Smith, Peter E. Saunier, B F. Shaffer.

T—John Lawson Todd, James L. Todd, Mrs. Hannah Todd, Miss Elizabeth Adaline Todd.

V—Simon Van Pelt.

W—Dr. S. B. Walls, Harrison Woods, 2, Dicy Williams, William Scott Wallace, Ruthy B. Wallace, Miss Sally Winford, John W. Wilson.

AMZI McGINN, *P. M.*

April 1, 1846. 55-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1846.

Joseph K. Irby and Richard Champion, agent for S. S. Farrar, vs. William Hamrick.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON A TOWN LOT IN SHELBY.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Hamrick, is not an inhabitant of this State. Its ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Charlotte Jeffersonian for the term of six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant, Hamrick, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cleaveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said proceedings, or the lands returned as levied, will be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiffs's debts and costs.

Witness, *Richard Champion*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1845, and in the 70th year of our Independence, this 14th day of March, 1846.

R. CHAMPION, Cl'k.

(Pr's. fee $5 63) 53 6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term 1845

Thomas W. Wilson vs. Archibald Graham, and others.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND

This cause coming on, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Archibald Graham, Edmund Graham, and J. F. Carrethers, are non-residents of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jeffersonian, published at Charlotte, for the space of six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the Spring Term of this Court, to be held at Marrion, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1846, and then and there plead, answer or demur or this case will be heard exparte and judgment granted pro confesso.

Witness, *J. A Pearson*, Clerk and Master of our Court of Equity, at Office in Marion, the 16th February, 1846.

J. A. PEARSON, C. M. E.

[Printer's fee $5 62.] 1-6w.

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. Sumner & Co., having been dissolved on the first day of November last, all those indebted to them either by note or book account, are informed that the same must be paid by the 1st of January, 1846, or their notes and accounts will be given to an officer for collection without respects to persons, as the business of the firm must be closed.

J. SUMNER & CO.

Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845. 40-tf

CORN, WHEAT, AND BACON, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of CORN and WHEAT for sale at his plantation at Beatty's Ford, N. C. Persons desirous of purchasing "the staff of Life," can be supplied by calling on

Aug. 27, 1845. A. M. BURTON.

P. S. I also have MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT for sale.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons entitled to vote for members to the House of Commons, that an Election will be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on next Easter Monday, to elect seven Freeholders as Wardens of the poor for the County of Mecklenburg, for three years, next ensuing.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

March 13, 1846. 52

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name. He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PETTUS

Jan. 30, 1846 46-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove colored pair of linsey pantaloons, and a blue cotton shirt. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and buy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again. Letters addressed to Hemphill's Store, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

JOHN W. POTTS.

Aug. 13, 1845. 22-f

BLANKS

Of all descriptions for sale at this office.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell what LAND I own in this County consisting of several Tracts, viz: One Tract on Steel Creek containing over

600 Acres;

One near Thompson's ford on the Catawba river one a half mile north of Steel Creek church; one on Beaver Dam creek; one bounded by T. L. Hutchison, Wallace Robeson and others. Also, the Tract I live on (a fine stand for a store.) The above lands will be sold on accommodating terms.

Those who wish to buy will please apply to me.

WILLIAM M. GRIER.

Lagrange, Mecklenburg, N. C. March, 1846. 55-f

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col. M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SADLER.

Jan. 1. 1846.

New Goods.

WE are receiving and opening our Spring supply of Goods; please call and receive the advantages we offer to customers. Our stock comprises almost every variety.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1846. 56-3t

THE NATIONAL PRESS;

A JOURNAL FOR HOME;

A REPOSITORY OF LETTERS; A RECORD OF ART;

A MIRROR OF PASSING EVENTS.

To be Published every Saturday, at Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

GEORGE P. MORRIS, *Editor and Proprietor.*

A NUMBER of the most eminent literary persons of this country, have proposed to the undersigned to publish, under the above title,

A REFINED AND VALUABLE NEWSPAPER,

Upon a plan combining the highest resources of National Talent with the best elements of extensive popularity and at so trifling an annual cost, as will place it within the convenient reach of

ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

The control and management of this publication will form the exclusive and undivided attention of the Editor, whose long experience, ample facilities and practiced care, will be exerted to select, unite and harmonize the various skill which is willing to seek development under his direction. The

SCOPE, DESIGN, AND CHARACTER OF THIS PAPER

Will differ from those of any journals heretofore published, while it will comprehend all that the contain of importance to the community. The contents will be fitted to engage the attention of the man of business, and be a source of elegant instruction and entertainment to the

DOMESTIC FIRESIDE AND FAMILY CIRCLE.

The leading characteristics of this paper will be as follows:

1. Early and Copious Intelligence of all interesting occurrences in Literature, Society, and Art both at home and abroad.

2. A Foreign Correspondence of tried popularity and acknowledged merit has been engaged, and will be commenced with the first number.

3. Productions in fiction, romance and historical narrative; Sketches of the taste and manners of the time; Essays, after the manner of the Tattler and Spectator, on subjects connected with social interests; biographical notices and anecdotes, literary and professional; bon mots, epigrams, and elegant trifles of every kind; the rumors of the day, and the comments that float upon the conversation of the hour—materials of this kind will form the ordinary staple of the work.

4. The department of Criticism will exhibit a discriminating and popular survey of the Literary Productions of the day. There will be a thorough and careful chronicle of every thing of value accomplished in Painting and Sculpture, and a candid and patriotic estimate of the National productions in comparison with other countries. Such exposition of the character and special excellencies of what is exhibited in Music will be constantly given, as may lead to the more inteligent enjoyment of that most imaginative and delicate branch of the Fine Arts.

5. No original papers will appear, but those of obvious and decided merit; and the selections (which will commonly be from the foreign journals the least known in this country) will be made with the utmost attention and care.

The predominant design of the Editor is to add to the Republic of Letters a Weekly Journal, distinctly and decidedly national in tone and features, and at the same time, to avoid all connection with mere party politics. THE NATIONAL PRESS will, in brief, combine the striking and novel attractions of the newspaper, with the more abiding interest of the higher class of periodicals. It will be printed in the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, obtained expressly for the purpose, and will be, in its whole arrangement and details, a favorable specimen of the best typographical skill of the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable peculiarities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the cheapest paper in the United States.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, invariably in advance.

It will be sent by mail to all parts of the United States, and to the British Provinces, done up in strong wrappers, with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, to receive subscriptions, and make remittances.

The first number was issued on Saturday, the fourteenth of February last.

That a probable estimate may be formed of the number of copies that will be required, subscribers would oblige the Editor by sending in their names as early a period as possible.

Newspaper and periodical agents and newsmen supplied on liberal terms. Burgess, Stringer & Co. 222 Broadway, wholesale agents.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all communications, to be addressed, post paid, to

GEORGE P. MORRIS,
223 Broadway, corner of Ann st. New York.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1846.